The Glenda Project

Developers of the Thunderocket™ Weather Research Series of rapid deployment payload delivery vehicles, since 1997

Multi-Dimensional Data Modeling Tornado Prediction®™

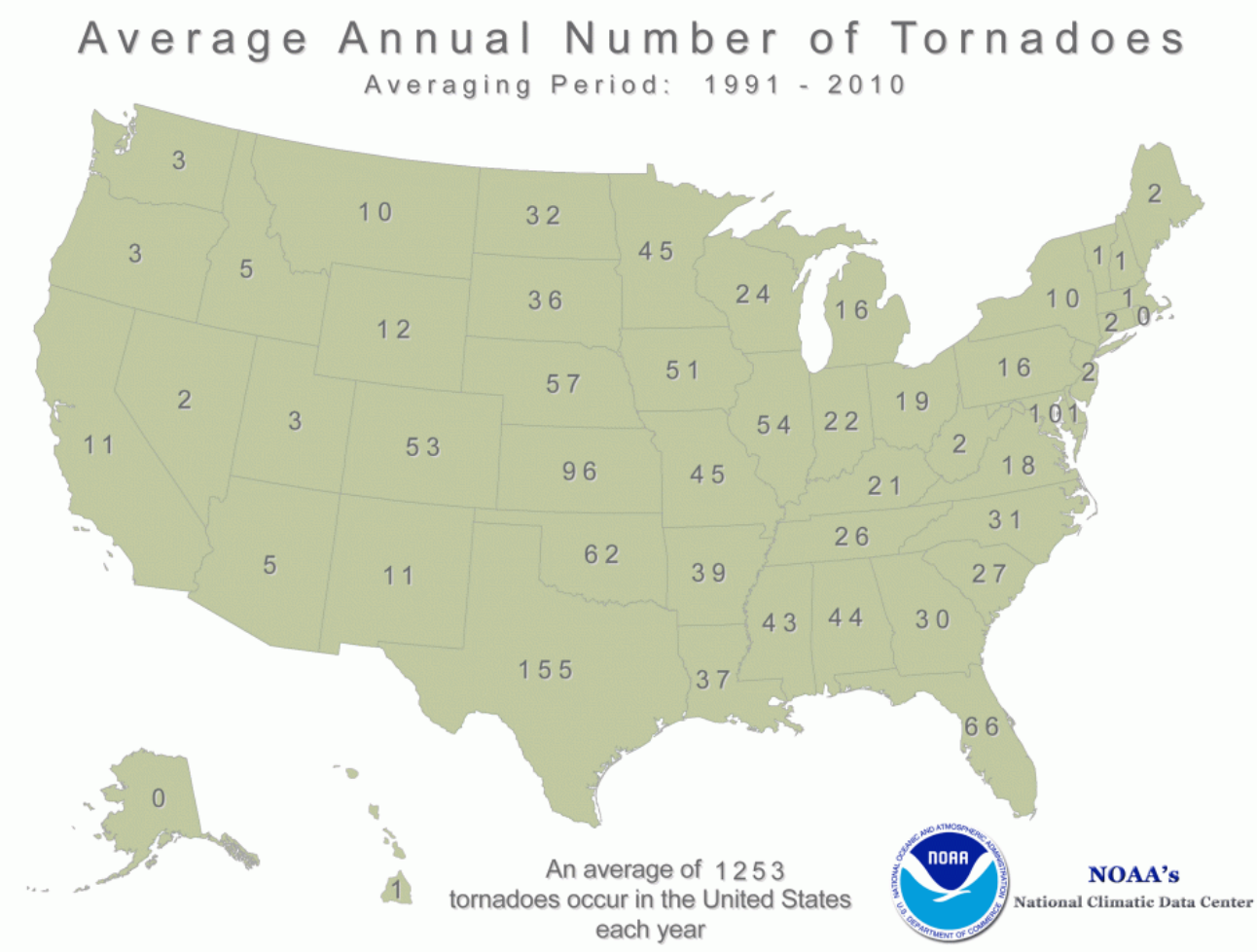
EMF Spectral Mapping Process and Identification of Tornado Signatures Systems®™

Celebrating 17 Years of Award Winning Research and Development 1997 - 2014

The Glenda Project

Coastal Thermal Generators of Tornadoes

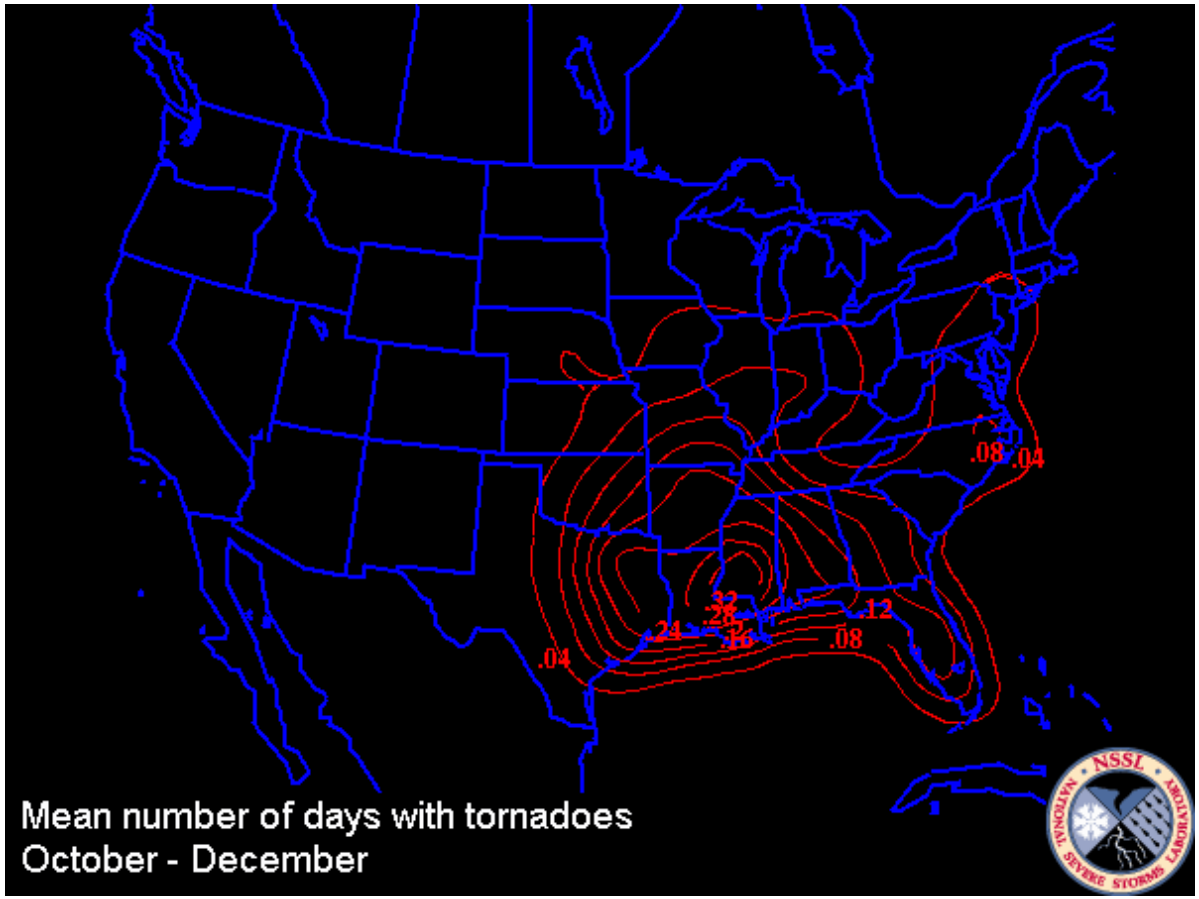
Annual Average Number of Tornadoes



- http://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/climate-information/extreme-events/us-tornado-climatology

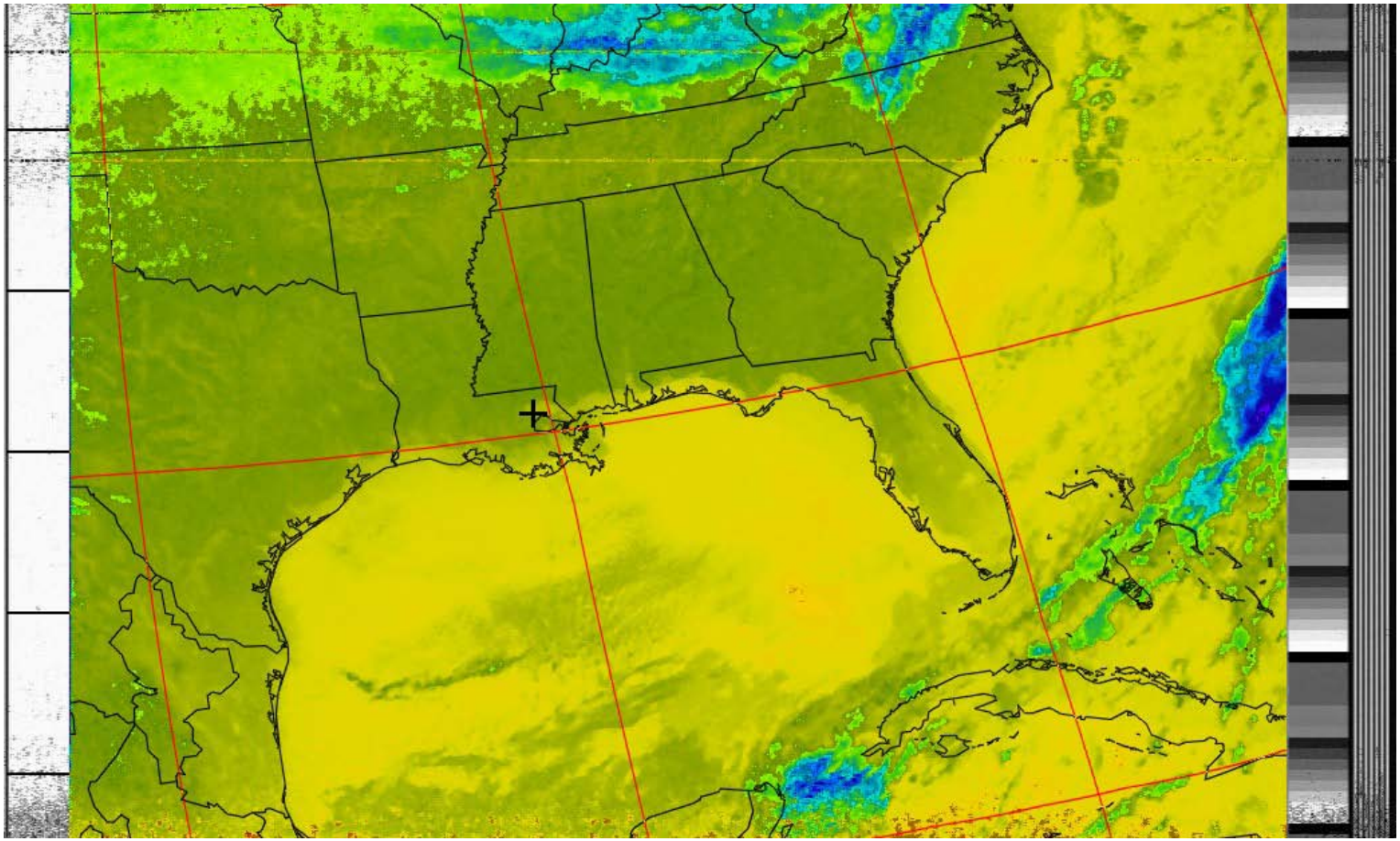
Dixie Alley

Bayou Canada Weather Center is in Dixie Alley



- Source: http://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/file/1536

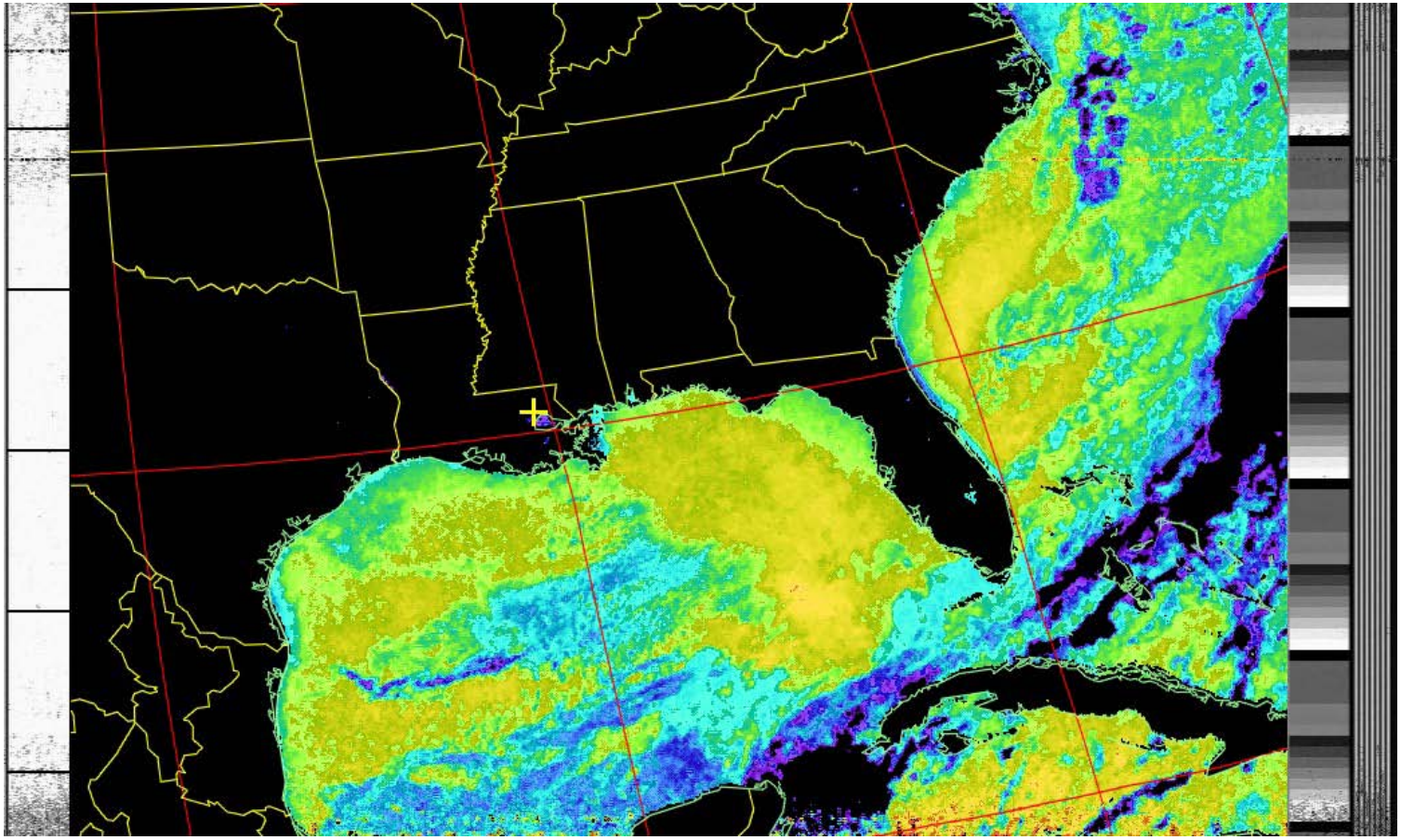
Satellite Air Thermal Map



(Typical Day December 17 2013) Looks Calm

Satellite Water Thermal Map

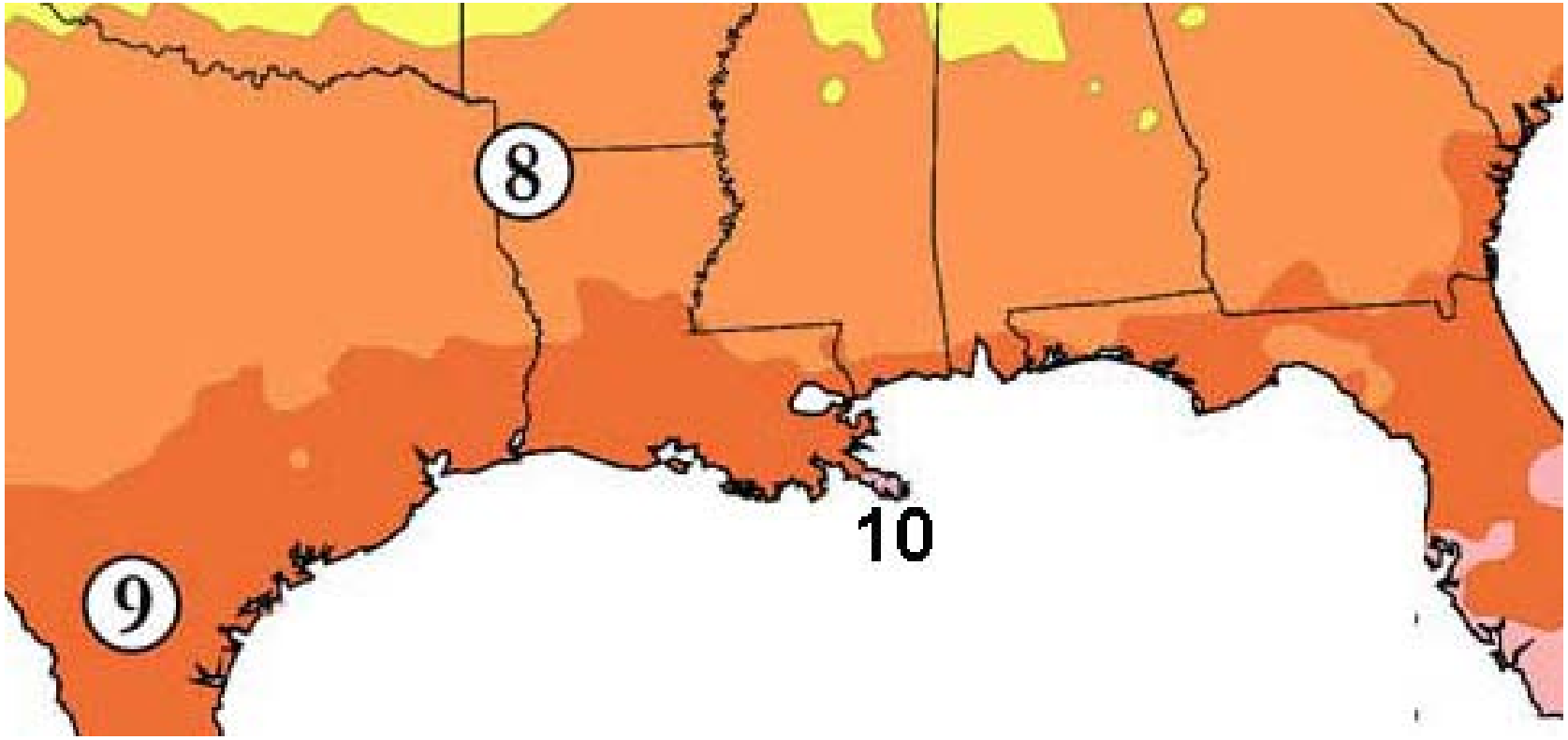
Examine South Louisiana Delta Coast



(Typical Day December 17 2013) Fresh Water Entering Gulf Cools Coast Areas

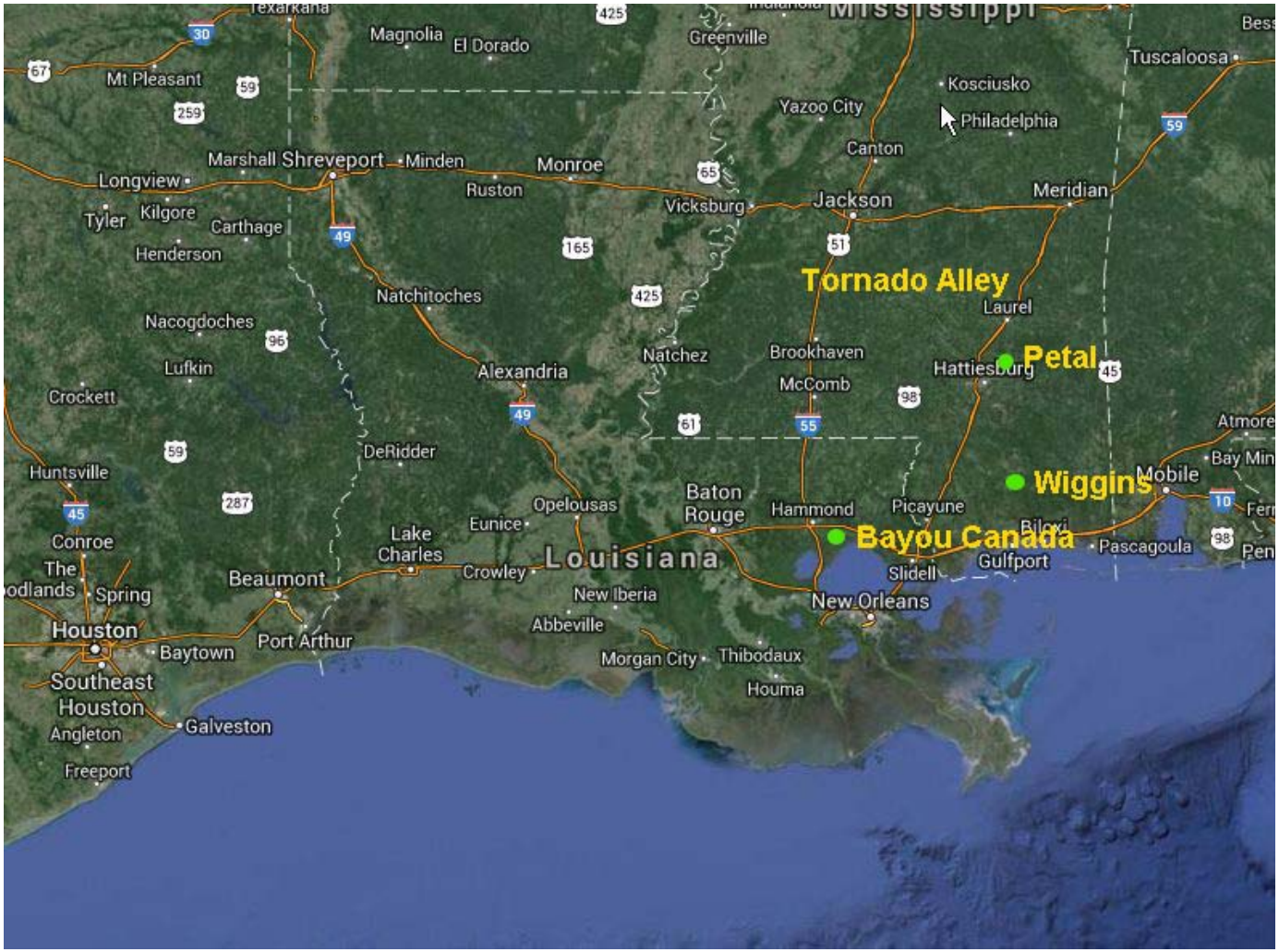
Climate Growing Zones

Growing Zones Reflect Land vs Water Interaction



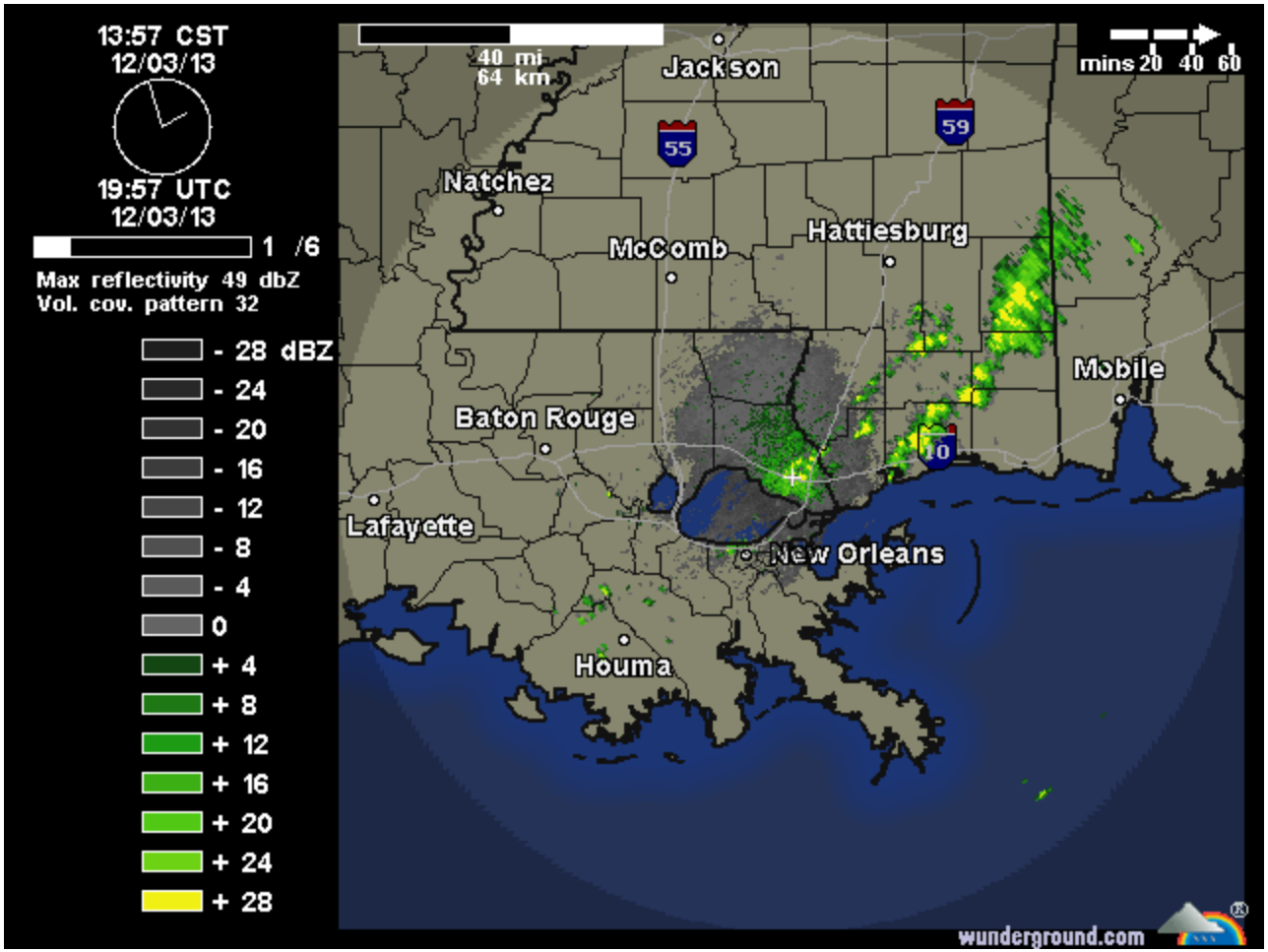
Regional Map

Layout of Major Players



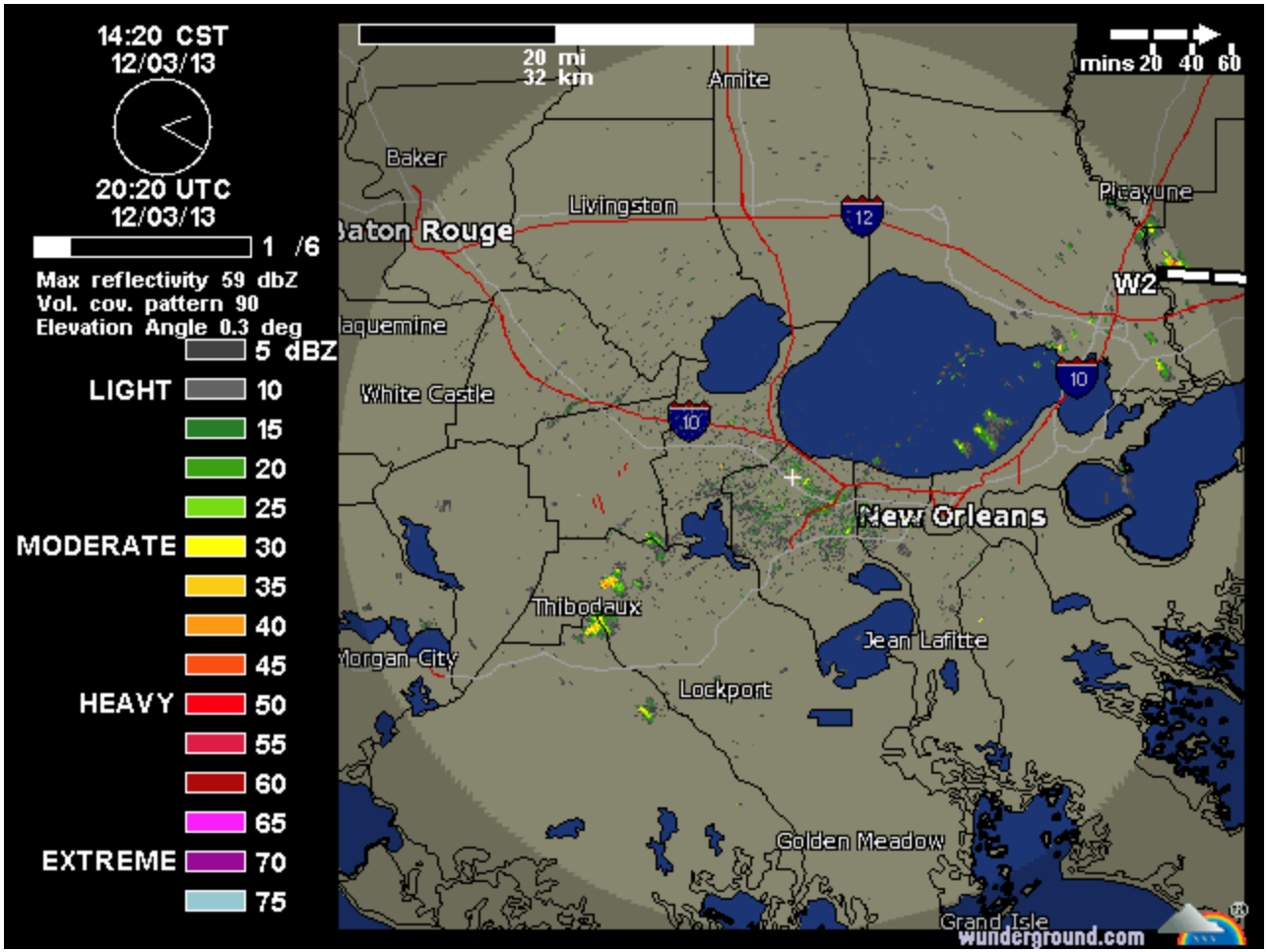
December 3rd Weather Setup

In Past Tornadoes Have Tracked Houma to Wiggins



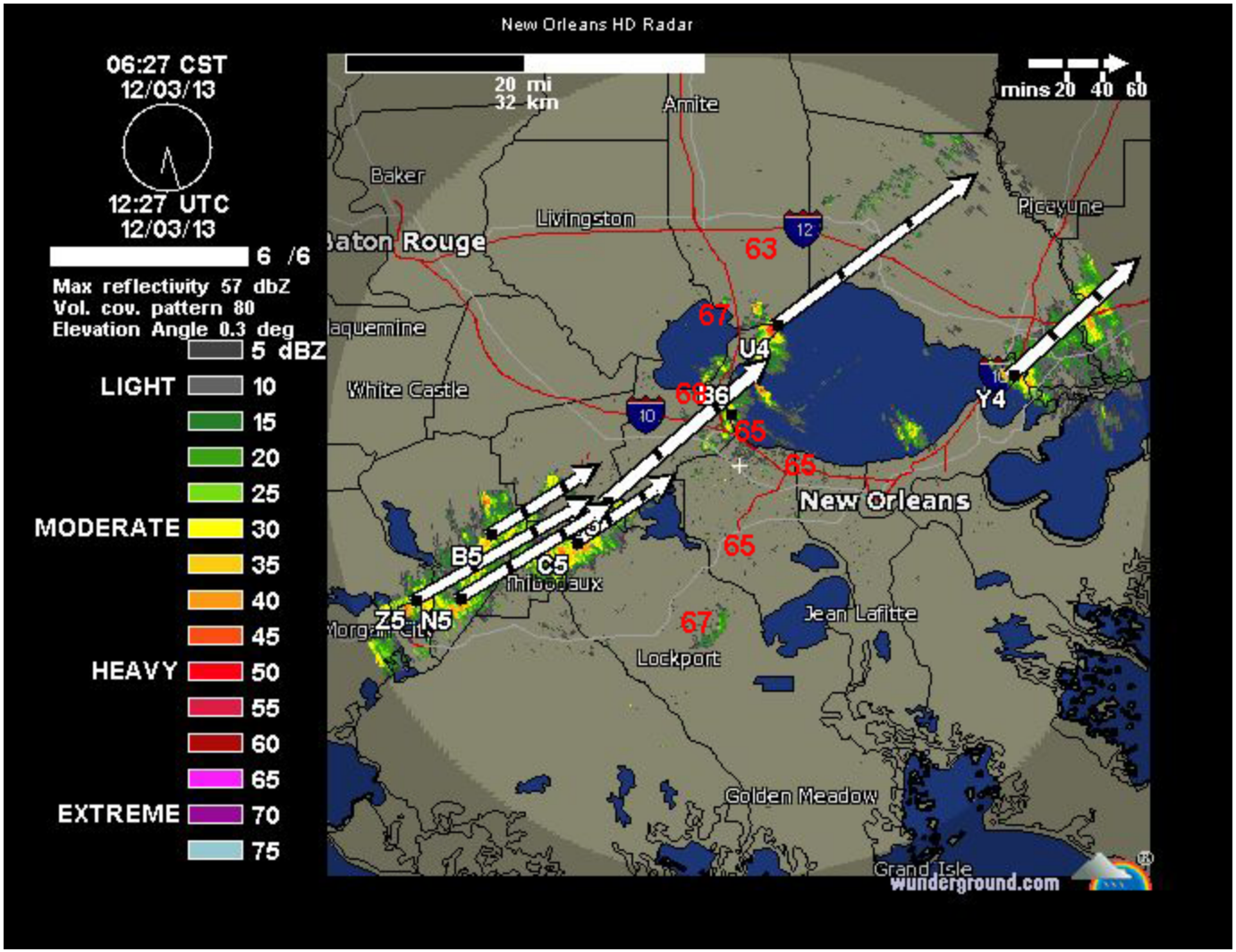
Identification of Thermal Stream

HD Radar View of Path To Wiggins



Early Morning Location

Temperatures Cross Section



Thermals Identified

Petal Thermal Originates Near Houston

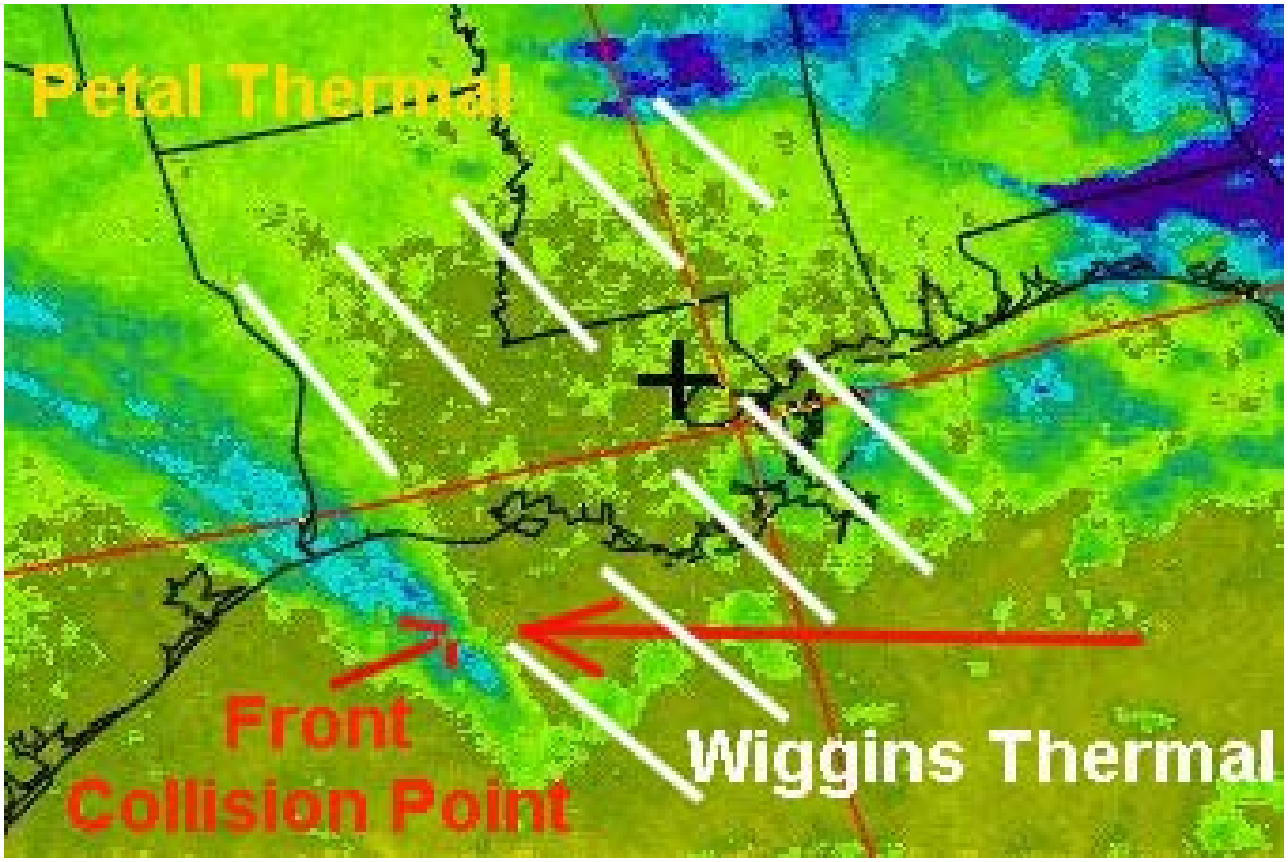
Wiggins Thermal Originates Near Houma

Add Cold Front To the Mix

Cold Front Approaches at Right Angle to Thermals (Spin)

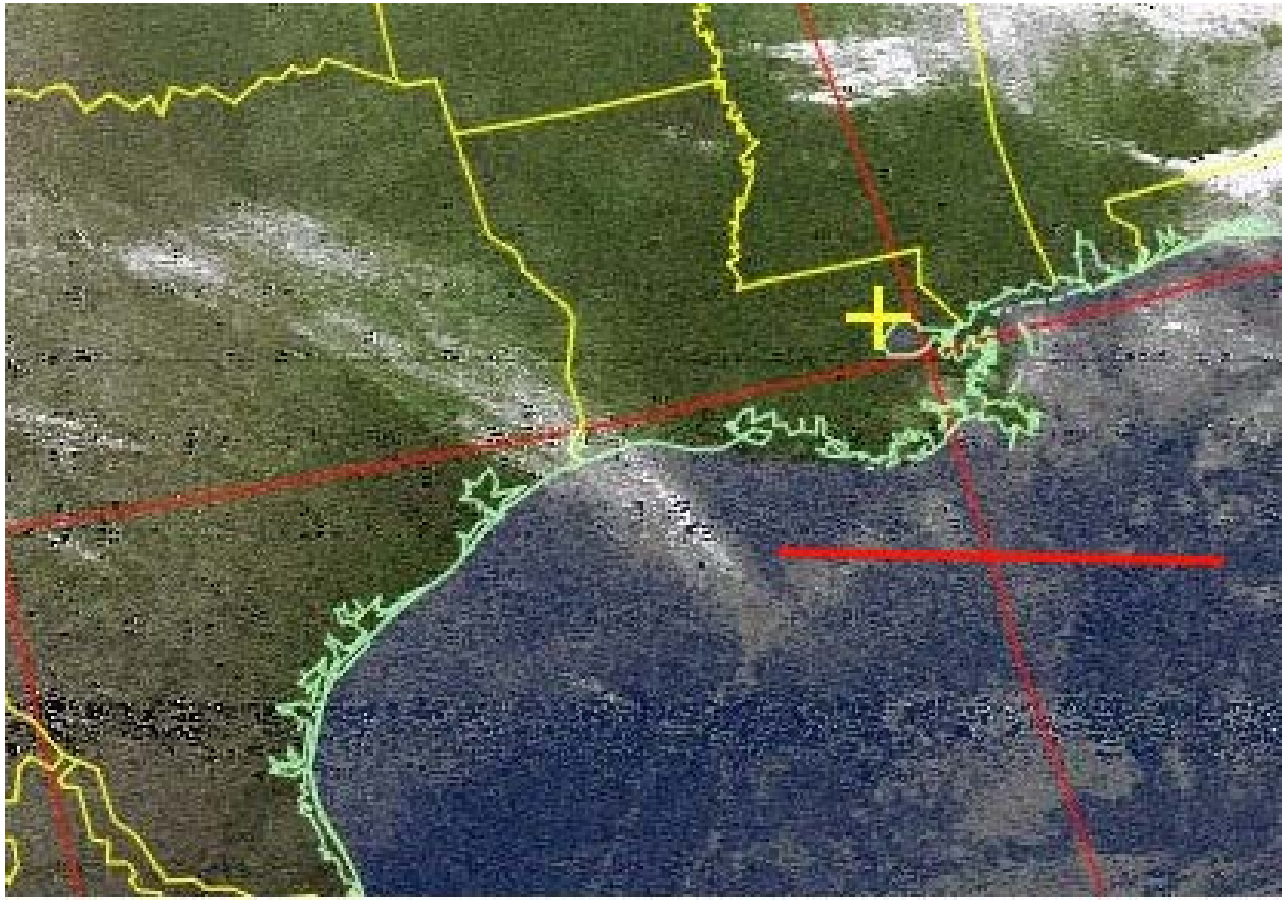
Energy Levels in Right Amount Cause Water Funnels

On Land Energy Levels in Right Amount Create Tornadoes



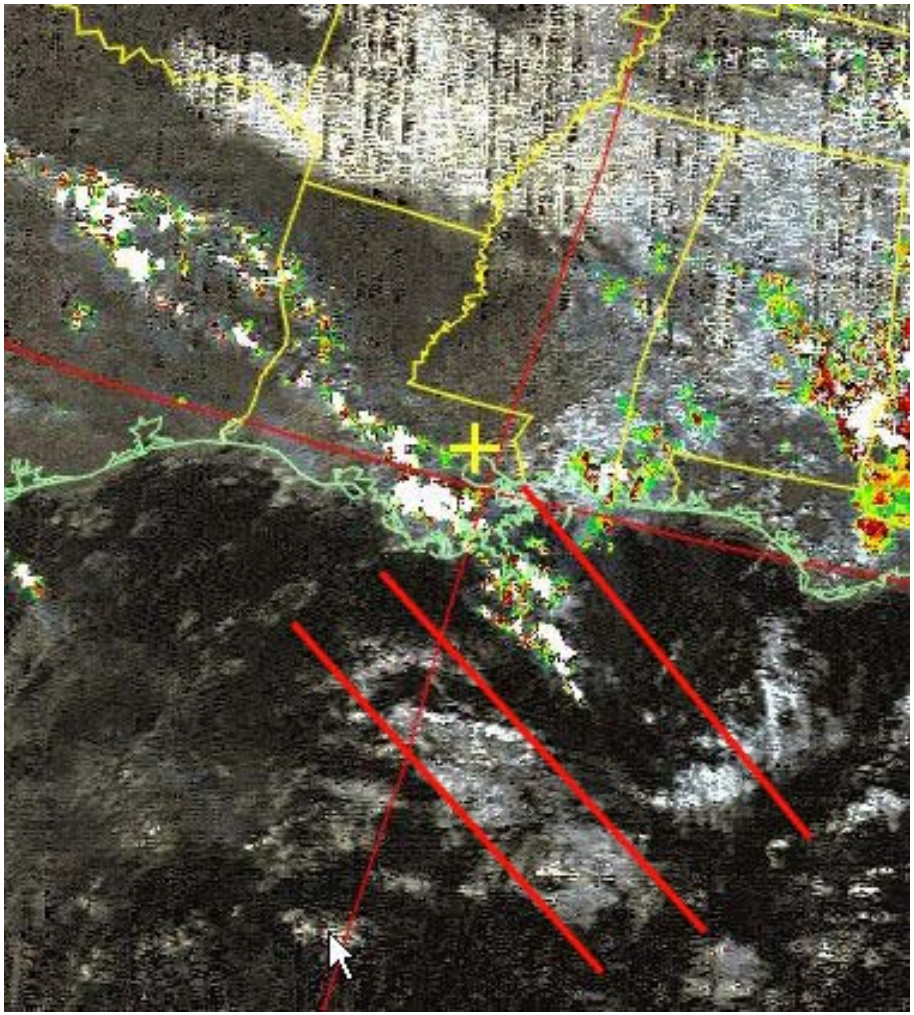
Satellite View of Front

Thermal Barely Visible on Satellite Image



Front Progression East Thermal Moves

Thermal Over Water Energizes

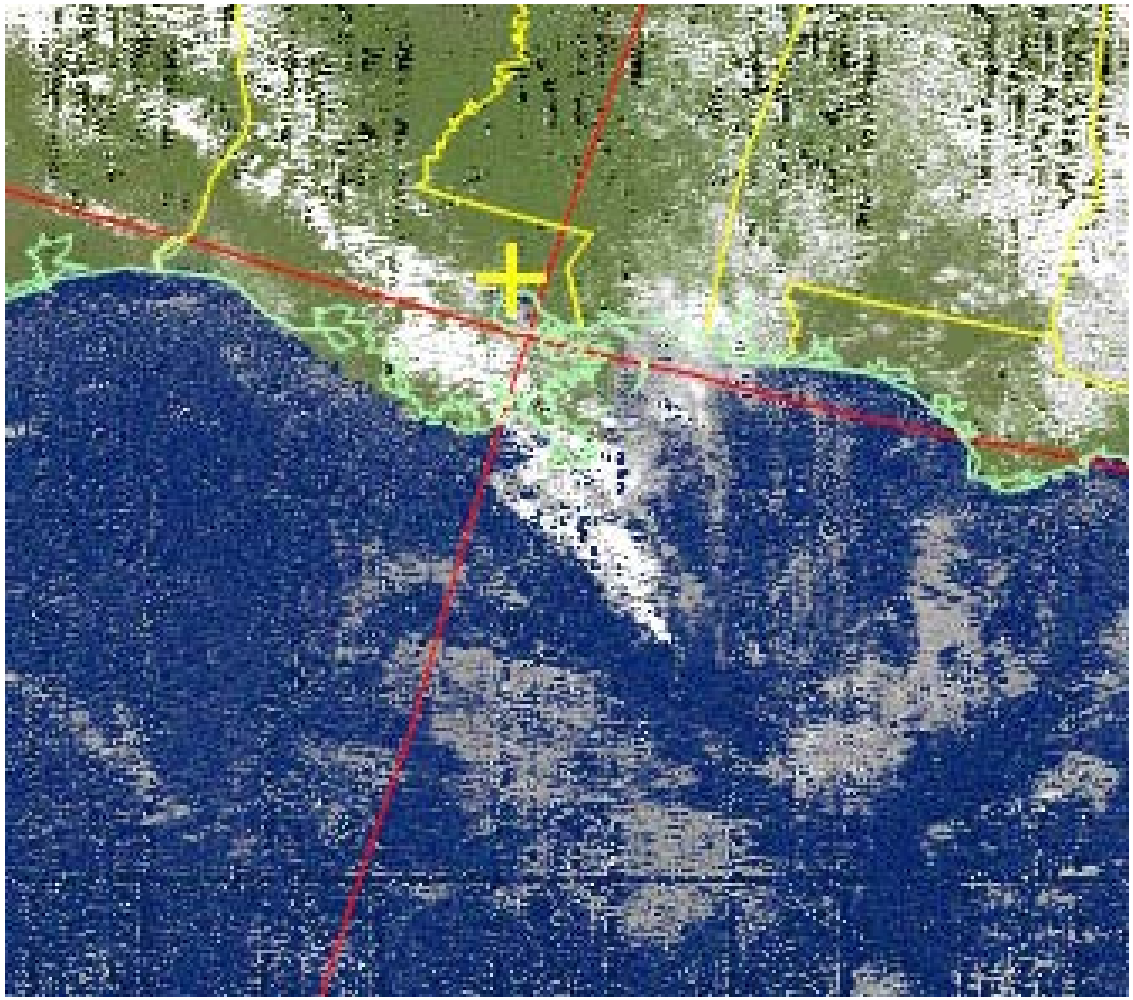


Thermal Changes Location Over Land

Slight Movement = More Moisture From Swamps

Front Energizes

Front Picks up Energy from Swamps

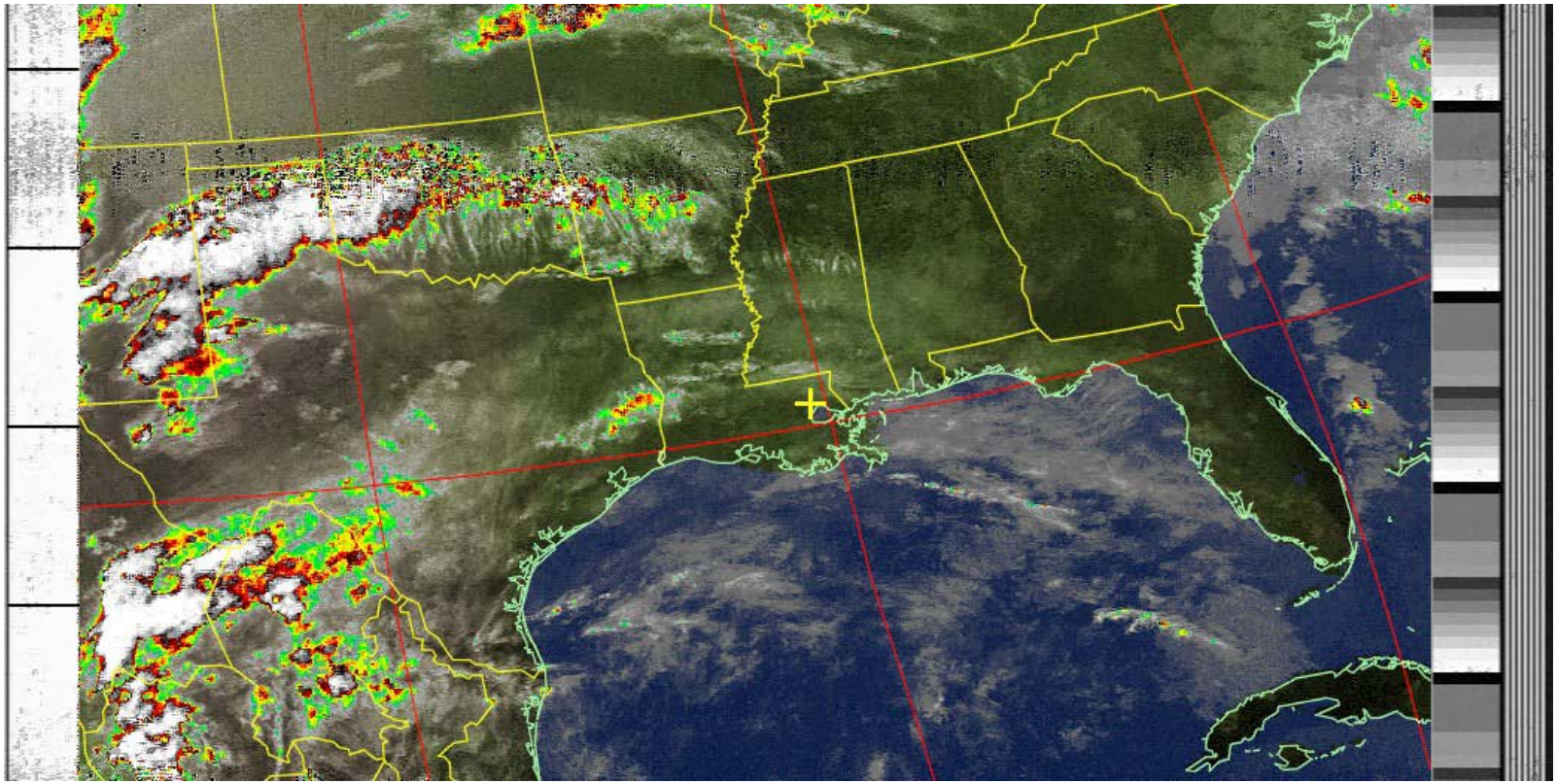


Firing The Tornado

- The Energy of the Thermal must be high enough to stay intact as front passes overhead
- If Thermal stays strong and Front movement is fast Tornadoes will Spawn
- RH, Temp and Baro Parameters in Place Verifies Generator Will Fire
- If Thermal stays strong but Front movement is slow there may not be sufficient energy to fire
- Petal and Wiggin Thermals may fire independently
- Thermals may move up or down in flow but will track within a general zone – hence local Tornado Alley valid concept
- Coastal Climate Zones May influence localized Tstorm and Tornado Development

Front Passage

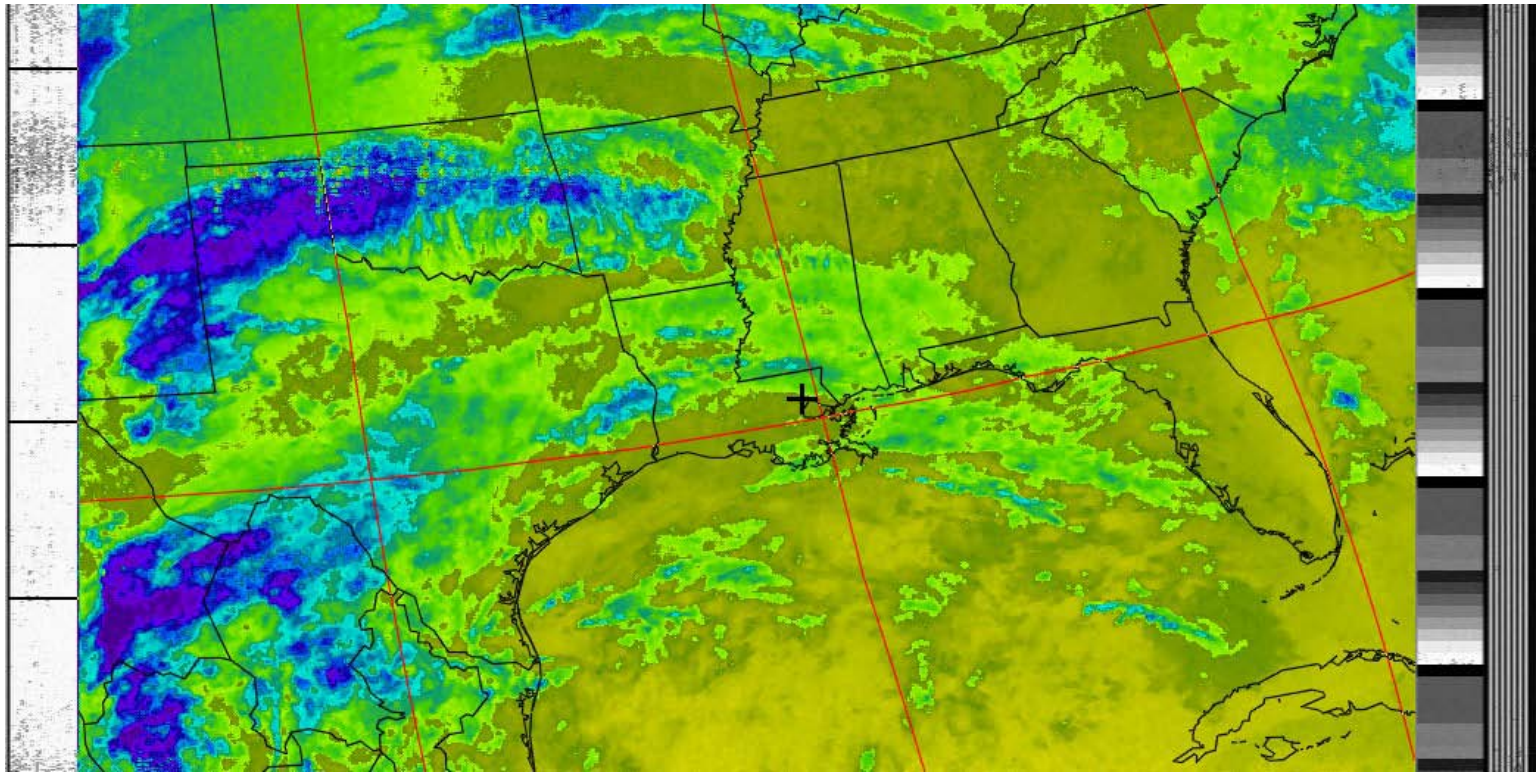
Tornado Alley's can stretch into Alabama with either Thermal Generator – Hence the Chase Need



If Energy Missing Front Passes With No Tornadoes

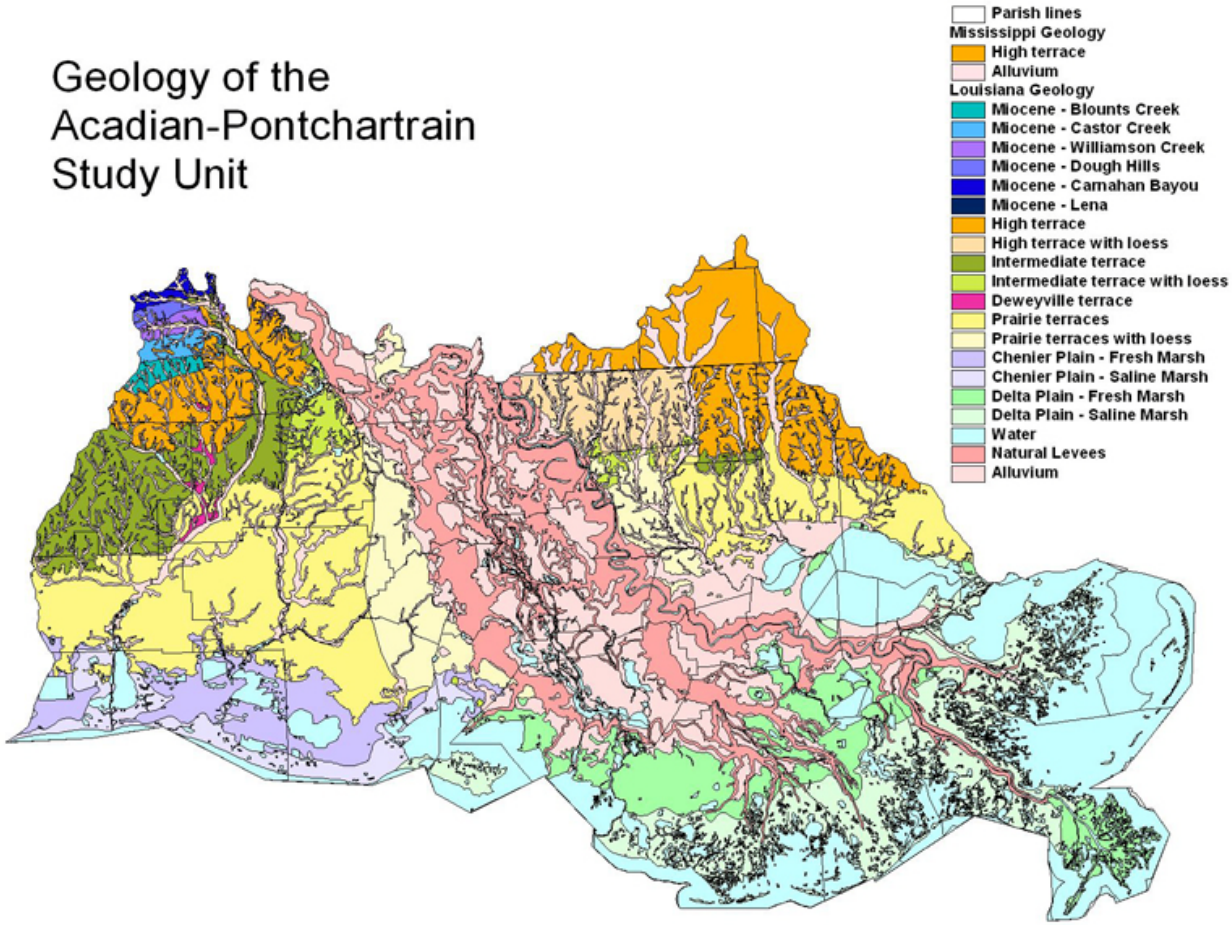
Thermal Influence Continues

Even as front moves East Wiggin's Thermal Still Influences Local Weather Temps



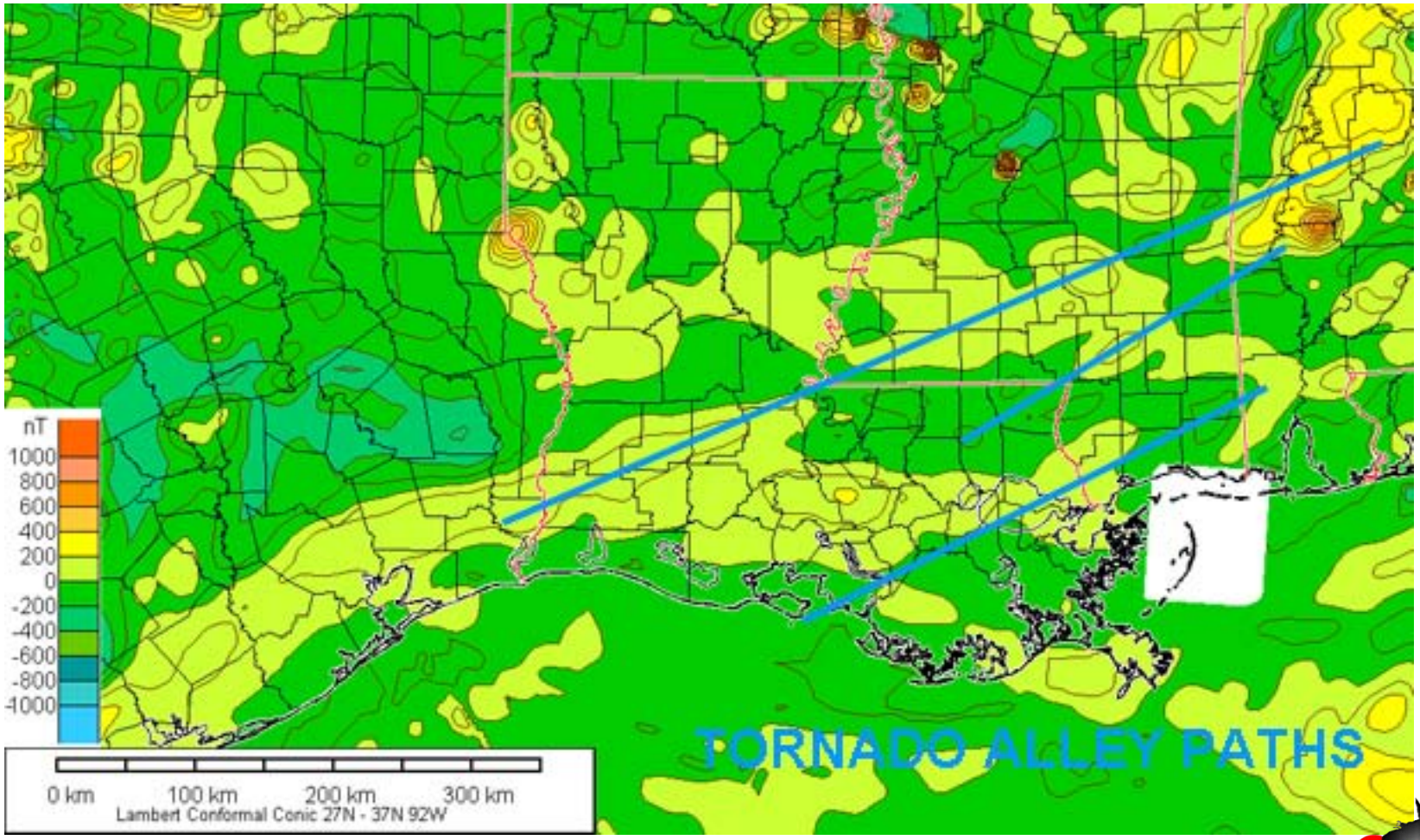
What Creates The Thermal?

Is it the Geology?



Gravity and Magnetic Map

Thermal Paths Match Map Zones



Conclusion

- There appears to be a direct correlation between the paths of the Tornadoes and the Gravity/Magnetic Patterns of the Locale
- The edges of a GeoMag Zone can create a continuous Thermal Flow in the Atmosphere
- Magnetic Zones can aim the Tornadoes
- The interaction of the Thermal Flows with Atmospheric Energy can fire the Generators

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Summary